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**Assembly Proceedings
Official Report**

Tripura Legislative Assembly

First Session

(October, 1963)

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GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA

ADMINISTRATOR

Shri Santipriya Mukherjee

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Hon'ble SACHINDRA LAL SINGH, *Chief Minister*, Minister-in-charge of Confidential and Cabinet, Home (excluding Jails), Secretariat Administration, Appointment & Services, Finance, Revenue, Food & Civil Supplies and Public Works.

The Hon'ble SUKHAMOY SEN GUPTA, *Minister-in-charge* of Development, Industries, Labour, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Medical & Public Health, Law, Local Self Government, Education, Transport, Rehabilitation Department and Jails.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Shri Manindra Lal Bhowmick
Shri Binode Behari Das
Shri Raj Prasad Chowdhury.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS

The Speaker	... The Hon'ble Upendra Kumar Roy
Deputy Speaker	... Shri Ershad Ali Chowdhury.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary	... Shri Nandalal Deb Varman,
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TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

1. Shri Abdul Wazid (Kurti)
2. „ Aghore Deb Barma (Charilam)
3. „ Atiqul Islam (Sonamura North)

B

4. Shri Birchandra Deb Barma (Takarjala)
5. „ Bulu Kuki (Dumbarnagar)

D

6. Shri Dinesh Deb Barma (Kulaihour)

G

7. Shri Gopesh Ranjan Deb (Fatikroy)

H

8. Shri Hemanta Deb (Old Agartala)
9. „ Hlura Aung Mag (Muharipur)

K

10. Shri Karunamoy Nath Chowdhury (Dharmanagar North)
11. „ Krishnadas Bhattacharjee (Agartala Town I)

M

12. Shri Monchor Ali (Sonamura South)
13. „ Monoranjan Nath (Dharmanagar South)

N

14. Shri Nishi Kanta Sarkar (Radhakishorepur)
15. „ Nripendra Chakravorty (Khowai)

P

16. Shri Prafulla Kumar Das (Teliamura)
17. „ Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (Mohanpur)

R

18. Shri Rajkumar Kamaljit Singh (Nominated)
19. „ Ramcharan Deb Barma (Kalyanpur)
20. Smt. Renu Chakraborty (Nominated)

S

21. Shri Sudhanwa Deb Barma (Agartala Sadar —III)
22. „ Sunil Chandra Dutta (Kamalpur)
23. „ Sunil Kumar Chowdhury (Sabroom)

U

24. Shri Umesh Lal Singh (Bishalgarh)
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

**Assembled after the establishment of the Assembly under the
provisions of the Government of Union
Territories Act, 1963.**

7TH OCTOBER, 1963.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Agartala at 11 A. M. on Monday, the 7th October, 1963.

PRESENT

The Hon'ble Upendra Kumar Roy, Speaker in the Chair, the Deputy Speaker, two Hon'ble Minister, three Deputy Ministers and fourteen Members.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker :—Hon'ble Member, at the very begining of the sitting of the Assembly, I regret, I have to give you a sad news. One of the Members of this Assembly, who had been amongst us even the other day and participated even in the last sitting of the Tripura Legislative Assembly is no more in this land of living. I mean Hon'ble Member Lareya Choudhury. He joined us having been elected from the Birganj constituency of Amarpur in the last general election and breathed his last on the last 29th August at his own residence at Chellagong. You know that Shri Choudhury was a man of very amiable disposition and simple nature. So far as we know his life-history, he was born in village Kalacherra in the Belonia Sub-Division, 58 years ago. From an early age he engaged himself in public activities and did not allow himself to be self centred. Shri Choudhury played a prominent role in the revolution launched by the tribals under the leadership of Ratanmani against the then Royal Power. There after, we witnessed him engaged in

from the Central Government. After adjusting a further sum of Rs. 1,07,57,900 expected as recoveries the net deficit on account of expenditure to be met from revenue is Rs. 6,71,37,000 which we expect as grant from the Central Government. Against the total deficit of Rs. 2,60,21,000 on Capital Account, we have already received a loan of Rs. 1,08,00,000 from the Central Government and we expect a further loan of Rs. 1,52,21,000.

I need hardly remind the honourable members that ours is an under-developed Territory and we are engaged in an all round development programme to build a Welfare State. We have launched various programmes consistent with the resources at our disposal and the expectation of grants and loans from the Central especially at a time when the emergency is on. As such, our problems are many.

AGRICULTURE

The first and foremost problem is to make the Territory self-sufficient in the matter of food. You are all aware that we are importing large quantities of food-grains from outside which involves a great amount of expenditure and which throws up various problems of transport. During the year 1962-63 we imported about 23 thousand tonnes of food-grains and for various reasons the anticipated import during the current year will exceed even that figure.

Increased agricultural production alone will solve this problem. During the Third Five Year Plan, we have programmed for an additional production of 23 thousand tonnes of food-grains which will bring the total production to 1.76 lakh tonnes. Although even this quantity will not meet the total requirement of the Territory, still it would go a long way to make the Territory self-sufficient in the matter of food-grains. The various measures taken in this direction are to reclaim new areas, introduce double crops in existing single crop lands, provide more facilities for irrigation, lay stress on increased local manuring resources etc. Intensified

efforts are also being made for distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements and plant protection chemicals. Schemes are in operation, for increasing acreage under cash crops as also for development of cotton, jute, potato, pulses, sugar cane etc. Likewise attention is also being paid to the intensification of production on the horticultural side. Dearth of technically qualified personnel is being met by training sufficient number of students from this Territory in Agricultural Colleges outside. A research-cum-demonstration farm has also been established at Arundhutinagar over an area of fifty acres where research work on different crops is being undertaken. A soil testing laboratory has been established in order to analyse the soils of cultivators free of charge. Soil and water conservation schemes are also in operation.

Development of fisheries is also having its due attention. A scheme for issue of loan to pisciculturists for reclamation of watery-areas for development of fisheries has been taken up, in addition to the scheme for reclamation of such areas at Government cost. Establishment of nurseries and fish breeding farms are also in operation. Large areas are expected to be brought under fish cultivation by the end of the Third Five Year Plan and the additional production is likely to be 2,900m tonnes by then.

EDUCATION

We have made remarkable progress in the expansion of facilities for education at all levels in the First and Second Plans. In the programme of education for the Third Plan period, the main emphasis is on the expansion of facilities for primary and secondary education, the technical education, training of teachers at all levels and improvement of science teaching at secondary and university stages. As regards Primary Basic education, 248 Junior Basic schools were started during the first two years of the third plan and 80 existing primary schools were converted into Junior Basic schools. Provision has been made in the budget estimates presented to you for starting some more Junior Basic units and

providing other amenities. The target of enrolment in the age group 6 to 11 is 93% and the rate of progress indicates that this target will be achieved. Provision has also been made for starting more middle (Basic) schools and for the extension of teachers training programmes. In the field of secondary education, three new Higher Secondary Schools were started in the first two years of the third Plan and six High Schools were converted into Higher Secondary Schools. Besides, four middle schools were upgraded into High Schools. The absence of a college for training secondary school teachers has been keenly felt for the last few years and hence we have a proposal to start a B. T. College during the Third Plan period. As regards University education, demand for additional accommodation in the existing colleges has been on the increase. To offer better facilities for teaching science, a scheme for construction of separate science laboratories for the M. B. B. College has been taken up and we have also a scheme for introduction of post-graduate teaching in the M. M. B. College. We are also paying due attention in the matter of social and physical education and so far as cultural education is concerned we propose to start a Music College very soon. It is also proposed to start post-diploma course in automobile engineering in the Polytechnic Institute very soon in order to provide greater opportunities to promising students in the field of technical education.

INDUSTRIES.

No development is complete without proper industrial expansion. Unfortunately for us, this Territory is lacking in many essential industries. Our problem is that we have to start from scratch in many branches of industries. During the past few years some progress has been made in the field of small scale industries. In the current financial year a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided for in the budget under the head 'Industries'. This is distributed over various industries like small scale, handloom, sericulture, handicrafts, Khadi and village industries etc. Training to artisans, marketing facilities for small scale products, managerial and technical

assistance to industrial co-operative societies, credit facilities etc. are being extended under the small scale industries scheme. Attention is bestowed on the development of handloom industry by the provision of working capital loan, supply of improved looms and accessories, payment of rebate on sale of handloom products, subsidy on yarn, dye-house, sales emporia and share capital loan. Sericulture has been newly introduced in this Territory and is still in its demonstration stage in four Centres. Development of Gur and Khandsari and bee-keeping industries have been taken up departmentally. Two industrial training institutes have been started at Indranagar and Kailasahar in various trades.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Over Rs. 250 lakhs has been provided under this Head against revenue expenditure, in addition to a sum of over Rs. 200 lakhs under Capital Account. A good amount of work remains to be done in regard to the development of the Territory in its various fields and there are large number of schemes under operation at present. Such development can be done and results achieved only over a long period. Our aim is to concentrate on urgent works and for this purpose priorities have been laid down for such work. The foremost need is the development of power. There are at present five running power houses in this Territory and two more are expected to be set up during the current year by which 13 new localities will be supplied with electricity. The present system of generation of power by diesel engine is very costly and, therefore, we have a project for obtaining bulk supply of power from Umium hydel station in Assam at a cost of Rs 215 lakhs. There is also a scheme for the installation of a hydel project at Dumbur for which a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided in the 3rd Five Year Plan.

Closely allied with the programme for increased production of foodgrains, we have made a provision for a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs as expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan for minor irrigation works. Out of this, a sum of over 5 lakhs of rupees is expected to be spent during the period covered by this budget. This expenditure

is intended for 26 diversion schemes, 38 lift irrigation schemes, 5 reclamation schemes and 6 tubewell schemes, and one tank.

An amount of Rs. 27.81 lakhs has been provided for flood protection during the 3rd Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 8.26 lakhs have been expended upto the first July, 1963. The expenditure on this account during the remaining part of the current financial year is expected to be of the order of Rs 2.54 lakhs.

The total provision made for buildings in the current budget is over Rs. 74 lakhs. This expenditure is in connection with the requirements of the various Administrative departments like General Administration, Education, Medical, Police, Civil works etc.

Provision has been made for construction and improvement of roads including construction of bridges. The target is to improve 437 miles of major roads and the construction of 400 miles of village roads in outlying areas. Construction of 3 bridges, one across the Gumti near Udaipur, another across the Howrah and the Third across the Burima has also been planned. Besides, construction of bridges across the Juri, the Kulai, the Dhalai, the Deo and the Muhuri has also been programmed.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Scheduled Tribe population is 3,60,700 according to the 1961 census. This constitutes 31.53% of the total population. With a view to bringing the community socially and economically at par with the general population, a sum of Rs. 130.575 lakhs has been provided for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the Third Five Year Plan. Out of this a sum of Rs 43.564 lakhs was spent by the end of the year 1962-63. For the current financial year a sum of Rs. 21.223 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission.

The important schemes included under this sector relate to Settlement of Jhumias, landless Scheduled Tribes, Demonstration

Farms, Model Orchards, Training in improved Agricultural practices, Organisation of Co-operative Societies, Training in Cottage Industries, Construction of Boarding Houses and Boarding House stipends and drinking water facilities. There are about 27,000 Jhumia families in Tripura, out of which 15,478 families have already been settled including 4,459 families in 38 Colonies. 4 New Colonies are proposed to be set up and about 1,000 Jhumia families to be settled on land during the current financial year. 233 Jhumia families have settled from April, 1963 to August, 1963. Besides 30 landless Scheduled Tribe families have been settled 2 demonstration farms and 2 model orchards are being set up in Tribal Colonies. 5 boarding houses each consisting of 2 wings providing accommodation for about 80 tribal students are proposed to be completed during the current year.

REFUGEE REHABILITATION

The recent influx of refugees into this territory has been a problem for us. The Hon'ble Members of the House are aware that since partition this Administration has been busy in settling refugees who have come from East Pakistan and taken shelter in this Territory. So far 70,392 families have been settled in this Territory under different schemes. The displaced persons have come recently in the expectation of getting rehabilitation benefit; but as the quantity of cultivable land is very limited in this territory and as we have still to settle some landless people who are the permanent residents of this Territory, we decided to move the Government of India for settling these new refugees in Dandakaranya. The Government of India has, however, agreed to take 750 such families in the first instance and arrangement has been made to send these 750 families to Dandakaranya. Three batches of refugees have already left and we are to send the 4th batch on the 18th instant. If the influx of refugees continues we will have to move the Government of India for taking more families for settling them in Dandakaranya.

The persons who have come to this Territory after exchanging

their properties are no problem for us and they are gradually settling themselves. There are, however, some families consisting of unattached women, old and disabled persons. As we have got no permanent liability camp in this Territory, we have moved the Government of India for taking these families to the permanent liability camps in some other States. The West Bengal Government has no objection to take these families. We expect to send these families to West Bengal Permanent Liability camps very soon.

FORESTS

Nearly half the area of this territory is forest area. Unfortunately due attention was not paid to the preservation and development of forests till sometime back. The influx of refugees necessitating their rehabilitation had also its adverse effect on forests due to encroachments etc. Depredation of forest by indiscriminate Jhuming and reckless felling of trees have also had its effect. It is gratifying to note that due attention is now being paid for the rehabilitation and conservation of forests. An area of 5,673 acres has been afforested this year under different Schemes including 879 acres under Soil Conservation Schemes against the total physical target of 2,780 acres, and we have schemes to increase the area much more during the next year. Besides, experimental cultivation of rubber, cashewnut, coffee, pepper, *Rawlfia Serpentina* (Sarpagandha) and cane have also been taken up in some areas.

POLICE

Over Rupees three crores have been provided for as expenditure for the upkeep of the Police organisation. Personally I would like to reduce the expenditure on this head as much as possible and divert the savings to other development projects. But, as you are well aware, there are some main problems concerning

Law and Order situation that confront us in this Territory. Firstly, there are the border violations by our none-too-friendly neighbour and it requires all our efforts to remain vigilant to this menace. A large part of our police force has to be kept engaged in tackling border incidents. Very recently there have been violation of our Air space also. The following statement will show the trend of some of the border crimes committed during the last three years :—

YEAR.	KIDNAPPING.	CRIMINAL TRESPASS.	CATTLE THEFT.	DACOITY.
1961 (upto 30. 9. 61)	11	23	13	8
1962 (upto 30. 9. 62)	7	42	37	14
1963 (upto 30. 9. 63)	6	54	30	6

It will be seen that kidnapping and dacoity two of the more serious crimes have been effectively reduced in the year 1963.

Our second problem is the anti-social activities within our midst. As the Hon'ble Members are well aware there are several pockets within our Territory that had so long remained out off from effective control of Administration due to difficulties in the means of communication. The result was that unruly elements had got opportunities to ignore the authority of the lawfully constituted Government and had carried out their nefarious activities. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that no civilised society can tolerate the existance of such blind spots in its midst. In order to tackle this problem twelve new outposts have had to be opened recently in certain areas. The improvement in situation will be seen from the fact that whereas there were 10 and 11 gun recovery cases during 1961 & 1962 respectively, this year so far 22 unlicensed gun cases have already been registered. Thus the Honourable Members will realise that however much we may wish,

it is not feasible to reduce the expenditure under this head at the present moment.

I am glad to tell you that our Police Organisation compares favourably with the police organisations of some of the progressive States. They are doing a fine job of work and they enjoy the confidence of the Public.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to express our grateful thanks to the Administrator and the Central Government for the very able manner in which they have been guiding and helping us in all matters. Our appreciation is also due to the Officers and members of the staff of all Departments for their helpful co-operation in the matter of discharging the heavy responsibility that the people of Tripura have placed on us.

In the end, my particular thanks are due to the members of this House for having borne with me patiently for so long. And now, Sir, with your permission, I present the budget for the period from the 1st July, 1963 to the 31st March, 1964 of the financial year 1963-64.

JAI HIND

Mr. Speaker :—Hon'ble Members, you are requested to submit your cut motions, if any, within 5 P. M. on the 12th October, 1963. Sitting of our Assembly stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on the 10th October, 1963.
